Use of active contents in Detergent Powders

1216. SHRI M. VINCENT:
SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR.

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantum of increase in the consumption of synthetic detergent powders and cakes in the country in he last five years

(b) what is the minimum active content required in the synthetic detergent powders and cakes; and

(c) what provision has been made through ISI or any other mechanism to ensure the minimum use of active content in the manufacture of synthetic detergent powders and cakes with a view to protecting the interest of the consumer?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (PROF. SHAKEELUR REHMAN): (a) The growth of consumption of detergent powder and cakes in the country in the last five years is as under:

Year	Actual Demand (figures in thousand tons)	Percentage growth previous year
1986	680	2.1
1987	800	2.1
1988	915	14.3
1989	1050	14.7
1990	1175	11.9

(b) It is approximately in the yards of 10 per cent to 18 per cent.

(c) Approvals for the manufacture of synthetic detergents conforming to Indian standards only are being granted.

Import by ONGC

1217. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total value in rupees and in foreign exchange of goods imported by ONGC during 1989-90;

(b) what are the three major imported items along with the value of each during 1989-90,

(c) what steps have been taken so far to encourage production of such items in India; and

(d) what have been the results thereof so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Low production of Crude Oil

1218 SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) what is India's annual oil production percentage of the balance recoverable reserves as mentioned in the Petroleum Encyclopaedia, a U.S based publication;

(b) what are the reasons for such extremely low production/recovery by India; and

(c) what specific steps are being taken to improve this position?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA). (a) While the Government is not aware of the figures given in the publication mentioned in the Question the production percentage of the balance recoverable reserves in respect of ONGC & OIL for the year 1989-90 is 4.6 per cent & 4 8 per cent respectively.

(b) Considering the extent of crude oil occurrences, establishment of reserves and percentage of reserves which are recoverable, production/recovery in India is not extremely low

(c) Does not arise.

Drop-out of Students from Schools in the Rural Areas

1219. SHRI JAGDISH JANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large scale drop-out of students from schools in the rural areas, particularly those belonging to Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) what steps have been taken to check the drop-out; and

(d) what are the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAGEY GIBARDHAN): (a) Yes Sir

(b) Some of the reasons for children dropping out of school are:

(i) Children are required to work to supplement the family income or otherwise assist their parents;

(ii) Girls have to attend to household chores including fetching water and looking after the siblings;

(iii) Schools have inadequate facilities and insufficient instructional material;

(iv) Curriculum is perceived as not being related to local needs, especially where the language of the instructional material is unfarmiliar to children speaking in dialects;

(v) Reluctance of parents to send girls to school;

(c) Some of the main steps being taken are:-

(i) Provsion of Central Assistances for improvement of facilities in primary schools under the scheme of Operation Blackboard;

(ii) Programmes of part-time Non-Formal Education to school drop-outs, girls, working children who cannot attend whole day schools;

(iii) Provision of Central Assistance for establishment of District Institutes of Education and Training for improving teacher effectiveness;

(iv) The provision of primary schools within 1 km. walking distance from all habitations with a population of 200. In the case of SC/ST SC/ST habitations, the norm is relaxed to include habitations with population of 200,

(v) Provision of incentives to socio-economically backward children for free uniform, free text books, attendance scholarship for girls and provision of mid-day meals;

(d) As a result of these measures the drop-out rate is gradually declining